

1909.

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Tonbridge Urban District Council.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health,

WITH REPORT BY

The Sanitary Inspector.

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Tonbridge :

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

### FOR 1909.

#### AREA AND POPULATION.

No. of Regn. District.	Area in Statute Acres.		Inhabited Houses.		Population.	
	Land and Inland Water	Inland Water Only.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.
49	1,356	20	1,988	2,685	10,117	12,736

The **Population** of the Tonbridge Urban District, estimated to the middle of 1909, was 15,400, showing an increase of 2,664 since the census of 1901, and of 351 on the estimated population of 1908.

The number of registered births amounted to 281, including 162 of males, and 119 of females, and giving a **birth-rate** of 18·2 per 1,000 of population as compared with 22·7 in the previous year.

One hundred and thirty-six deaths were registered, including 61 of males and 75 of females. To these must be added 22 deaths of residents who died in Public Institutions outside the District, viz., 13 in the Union Workhouse (Tonbridge Rural District), 7 in the General Hospital, Tunbridge Wells, 1 in the Urban Isolation Hospital (Tonbridge Rural District), and 1 in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Wandsworth. One death in the Tonbridge Cottage Hospital of an inhabitant of Leigh (Sevenoaks Rural District) is deducted, thus making a net total of 157 deaths.

The **death-rate** was 10·1 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 10·3 in the previous year, and 12·6 in 1907.

The **principal Epidemic Diseases** include Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Fever (Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, and Pyrexia of uncertain origin), and Diarrhœa.

Of the total 157 deaths, 5 were caused by one or other of these diseases, viz., 1 by Measles, 1 by Whooping-cough, 2 by Enteric Fever, and 1 by Diarrhœa.

The **Epidemic Disease death-rate** was 0·32 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0·19 in the previous year, and 1·29 in 1907.

The **Infant Mortality**, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 registered births, was 74, as compared with 96 in the previous year, and 116 in 1907.

During the year 1909, the birth-rate in **England and Wales**, taken as a whole, was 25·6 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0·9 per 1,000 below the rate in 1908, and lower than the rate in any other year on record.

The death-rate in 1909 was 14·5 per 1,000, which was 0·2 per 1,000 below the rate in 1908, and lower than the rate in any other year on record.

The rate of mortality among infants under one year of age to 1,000 registered births, was 109, which is 11 per 1,000 below the rate in 1908. The rate in 1909 was lower than in any other year on record.

The epidemic disease death-rate was 1·12 per 1,000 living, against 1·77, 1·28, and 1·34 respectively in the three preceding years.

The vital statistics for **this District** still continue satisfactory, and compare well with those for the whole of England and Wales, the general death-rate, the epidemic disease death-rate, and the infant mortality being respectively 4·4, 0·80, and 35 below the corresponding rates for the country generally :—

	Death-rate.	Epidemic Disease Death-rate.	Infant Mortality.
England and Wales .....	14·5	1·12	109
Tonbridge Urban .....	10·1	0·32	74
	4·4	0·80	35

The **birth-rate** for the District is the lowest on record, and has fallen as much as 4·5 below the rate of 1908, and is 7·4 below the rate for England and Wales.

## A.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in the District, viz., Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, and the Fevers known by any of the following names: Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal.

Seventy-four cases were notified, as compared with 27 in the previous year. They comprised 23 cases of Diphtheria, 26 of Scarlet Fever, 19 of Enteric Fever, and 6 of Erysipelas.

**Diphtheria** rose from 1 non-fatal case in 1908 to 23 cases and no deaths in 1909.

They were reported as follows :—

January .....	1 case
February .....	2 cases
March .....	2 „
April .....	2 „
May .....	3 „
June ..	8 „
July .....	4 „
August .	1 case
	—
	23 cases
	—

As to localities they were distributed over the Urban area thus :—

Lavender Hill .....	3 cases
High Street .....	3 „
Danvers Road .....	3 „
Houselands Road .....	3 „
Garden Road.....	3 „
Pembury Grove.....	2 „
Vale Road .....	2 „
Dry Hill Park Crescent .....	2 „
Hectorage Road .....	1 case
Barden Road.....	1 „
	—
	23 cases
	—

The age periods at which the cases occurred was as follows :—

1—5 years	5—15 years	15—25 years	25—65 years
—	—	—	—
2	17	3	1—23 cases



This satisfactory result of twenty-three cases—several of which were severe in character—with no fatality, is, I think, largely due to the early use of Antitoxin in the treatment; success being directly proportional to the quickness of its application after the disease is diagnosed. This treatment is available for everyone. If any medical man has a case in the town where he knows the patient is not in a position to pay for this somewhat expensive remedy, he has only to apply (giving the name and address of the patient for whose use it is) at the office of the Sanitary Inspector, Tonbridge Castle, where a stock is kept.

Should an urgent case, or one in the night arise, the medical man would use his own antitoxin and have it subsequently replaced, and to meet further emergencies a small stock is kept at the Isolation Hospital.

**Scarlet Fever.**—Twenty-six non-fatal cases were notified, as compared with 21 with no deaths in the previous year. In point of time they occurred:—

January.....	2 cases
May .....	2 „
June .....	3 „
July .....	11 „
August .....	6 „
October .....	1 case
December .....	1 „
	—
	26 cases
	—

Locally they were reported from:—

Chichester Road .....	8 cases
St. Mary's Road .....	4 „
Woodside Road .....	2 „
Baltic Road .....	2 „
Rose Street .....	2 „
Meadow Road .....	1 case
Norfolk Road .....	1 „
Vale Road .....	1 „
Dry Hill Park Road.....	1 „
Lavender Hill .....	1 „
Danvers Road .....	1 „
Hectorage Road .....	1 „
The Crescent.....	1 „
	—
	26 cases
	—

The cases occurred at the following periods of life:—

1—5 years	5—15 years	15—25 years
—	—	—
4	20	2—26 cases

**Enteric Fever.**—Nineteen cases of this disease were notified, two of which proved fatal, as against three non-fatal cases in the previous year.

They were reported as follows :—

January .....	2 cases
February .....	2 „
March .....	2 „
April ... ..	3 „
May .....	1 case
June .....	2 cases
October .....	2 „
November .....	5 „
	—
	19 cases
	—

They were distributed about the Town as follows :—

High Street .....	4 cases
Hectorage Road.....	4 „
London Road .....	3 „
St. Mary's Road .....	1 case
Shipbourne Road .....	1 „
Barden Road.....	1 „
Preston Road .....	1 „
Chichester Road ... ..	1 „
St. Stephen's Street.....	1 „
Yardley Court Road.....	1 „
Pembury Road .....	1 „
	—
	19 cases
	—

The following shows the age periods at which the cases and deaths occurred :—

5—15 years	15—25 years	25—65 years
—	—	—
7	7	5—19 cases
—	—	2—2 deaths

Of these cases, which were more numerous than usual, two may, without reasonable doubt, be considered to have been contracted outside the area ; three were of an exceptionally mild type, and three were secondary, that is, followed on from a previous case in the same house, probably having been contracted from the primary cases, in an early but infective stage, before necessary precautions were taken in relation to nursing, food, etc.

Eleven were treated in the Isolation Hospital. Their occurrence could not be attributed to any definite cause, and although the houses were examined, and the drains tested, the slight defects found in some were of a kind which could only be regarded as remotely contributory.



**Erysipelas.**—Six non-fatal cases of this disease were reported as against one non-fatal case in 1908. They occurred: 3 in January, at Lavender Hill, Priory Road, and Preston Road respectively; 1 in April at Lyons Crescent; 1 in July at St. Mary's Road; and 1 in December at High Street. One of the patients was an infant 5 months of age, and the others adults.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that no cases of **Small-pox** or **Puerperal Fever** occurred throughout the year.

**Tuberculosis** in all its forms caused 17 deaths during the year, as compared with 25 in 1908. Of these, 14 deaths were certified as due to Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), as against 17 in 1908. The death-rate from all forms of the disease was 1·10, and the phthisis death-rate 0·90 per 1,000 of population.

The death-rate in this District from all forms of the disease in 1908 was 1·66, and the Phthisis death-rate 1·12 per 1,000 of population, as compared with rates of 1·58 and 1·11 for England and Wales in that year. The comparative figures for 1909 for the country generally are not yet available.

**Phthisis** is voluntarily notifiable in the District, and 12 cases were notified to me under this system, as follows: 1 in January at Church Row, 1 in April at Lavender Hill, 3 in May at Vale Road, Albert Road, and Nelson Avenue respectively, 1 in August at Priory Street, 1 in September at Waterloo Road, 1 in October at Lavender Hill, 2 in November at Preston Road and Priory Street, and 2 in December at Fosse Road and Houseland Road.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, provide for the compulsory notification by Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions, and by District Poor Law Medical Officers to the Medical Officers of Health acting for Sanitary Districts, of all cases of Phthisis occurring among inmates of Poor Law Institutions, and also among poor persons in receipt of parish relief in private houses: also the notification by Superintending Officers of Poor Law Institutions to Medical Officers of Health of the District, of any person leaving an Institution who has been notified as suffering from Phthisis.

Two cases of poor persons residing in private houses were so brought to my notice.

In addition to the card system mentioned in my last report, I have now procured a Register which is suitable and useful in keeping record of the cases.

Your Council have, on my recommendation, procured a supply of leaflets and literature for distribution, which should be extremely useful in bringing home to a patient the precautions which should be observed in order to prevent the infection of other members of the family, and also in illustrating to healthy persons those conditions which tend to cause the disease.



Disinfection of the premises or rooms occupied by patients has been carried out after death, and also when necessary in the case of notification of persons suffering from the disease, and in all cases the above literature and disinfectants have been supplied.

The occupations of the 14 persons dying from Phthisis were: Compositors (2), bookbinder's folder, book binder, printing works hand, daughter of wire worker, wife of pensioned police constable, wife of photographer, wife of commercial traveller, draper's assistant, domestic cook, railway shunter, wife of wine merchant's porter, and farm labourer.

The appended table is a continuation of that contained in my last year's report:—

TUBERCULOSIS TABLE.

Year.	Population.	Deaths from phthisis in Tonbridge	Tuberculosis of Meninges	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 population of Tonbridge	Phthisis. Eng-land and Wales	Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis. Tonbridge only
1897...	10,612	13	—	—	1.22	1.34	1.22
1898...	10,739	13	—	—	1.21	1.30	1.21
1899 ..	10,839	10	—	—	0.92	1.33	0.92
1900...	10,947	14	—	8	1.27	1.33	2.00
Census 1901...	12,736	14	—	—	1.09	1.26	1.09
1902...	13,078	12	—	3	0.91	1.23	1.14
1903...	13,413	10	4	3	0.74	1.20	1.26
1904...	13,725	15	2	7	1.09	1.23	1.74
1905...	14,045	11	3	—	0.78	1.14	0.99
1906...	14,372	14	2	4	0.97	1.15	1.39
1907...	14,707	19	2	3	1.29	1.14	1.63
1908...	15,049	17	3	5	1.12	1.11	1.66
1909...	15,400	14	—	3	0.90	—	1.10

## B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**Influenza** caused 5 deaths during the year—2 in March, 1 in April, and 2 in May—1 at Dry Hill Park Road and 4 at the Union Workhouse. The patients were all aged adults.

**Measles.**—One death resulted from this disease in June—that of an infant, aged 2 years, at Priory Road.

**Whooping-cough** also caused one infant death at Priory Road, in September.

**Diarrhœa** was the cause of only one death—also an infant—in September, at Barden Road.

**Hospital Isolation.**—Fifty-five cases of infectious disease were treated at the Isolation Hospital, Vauxhall Lane, and were admitted as follows :—

January.....	5 cases	(2 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria, 2 Enteric Fever)
February .....	3 „	(2 Diphtheria, 1 Enteric Fever)
March .....	4 „	(2 Diphtheria, 2 Enteric Fever)
April .....	4 „	(1 Diphtheria, 3 Enteric Fever)
May .....	3 „	(1 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria, 1 Enteric Fever)
June .....	11 „	(3 Scarlet Fever, 8 Diphtheria)
July .....	14 „	(10 Scarlet Fever, 4 Diphtheria)
August .....	7 „	(6 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria)
October .....	2 „	(1 Scarlet Fever, 1 Enteric Fever)
November .....	1 case	(Enteric Fever)
December .....	1 „	(Scarlet Fever)
<hr/>		
Total .....	55 cases	(24 Scarlet Fever, 20 Diphtheria, 11 Enteric Fever)
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One death only occurred in the Hospital, that of an adult female typhoid fever patient from Hectorage Road.

At the end of the year there was only one case (Scarlet Fever) in Hospital.

**Common Lodging Houses.**—Bye-laws for the regulation of Common Lodging Houses were adopted by the Council on August 3rd, 1898, and came into force on October 21st following. There are still no registered premises in the District, but those premises of that description, but not strictly coming under the term, are kept under observation and regularly visited, and found to be kept in good order.

**Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.**—The Model Regulations were adopted by the Council on February 5th, and came into force on 31st March,



1908. Visits have been made to all premises which it was thought should be registered, with the result 13 purveyors of milk have been added to the register, on which there are now 9 cowkeepers and 35 purveyors of milk.

The premises have been found to be generally in a satisfactory condition, and any defects found have been remedied on notice being given.

**Slaughter-houses.**—There are 8 registered slaughter-houses in the District and 1 which is licensed annually, which is a decrease of 1 on the figures of last year—one slaughter-house which was licensed annually having ceased to be used. They have been frequently inspected and any work necessary to bring them up to the requirements of the bye-laws in force has been done on request. These bye-laws were adopted on August 3rd, and came into force on October 21st, 1898.

**Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.**—The duties under this Act are carried out by Mr. Pooley, the Sanitary Inspector, and he has from time to time inspected the premises and revised the Register, in which there are now the following entries:—

Factories :

Bakehouses .....	1
Other trades connected with foods or drinks	4
Laundries .....	3
Other trades connected with clothing .....	0
Various .....	34
	—
	42

Workshops :

Bakehouses.....	22
Dressmakers and Milliners .....	25
Bootmakers and Repairers .....	25
Tailors.....	11
Cabinet makers and Upholsterers.....	7
Laundries .....	12
Various .....	77
	—
	179
	—

The defects enumerated in the Table at the end of this Report have been remedied on request, and the Provisions of the Sanitary Accommodation Order of February 4th, 1903, have been complied with.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force.

**Refuse Removal** is, as before, carried out by men directly employed by the District Council, and the rubbish is burned in the open, and the suitable residue sorted out to increase the area of the storm water filter bed, which has given a very satisfactory effluent. Since August last two boys have been employed to brush up refuse, horse manure, etc., in the High

Street, and this is a considerable help, especially in the hot, dry weather, in keeping this thoroughfare sweeter and cleaner.

**Sewage Disposal.**—Practically the whole of the houses in the Town are now on the water carriage system for excretal disposal.

There are, however, a certain number of houses, as there are in nearly every town, which, on account of their situation, cannot be connected to a main sewer.

Mr. Pooley has furnished me with a list of these, which includes 34 houses provided as follows :—

	Pails.	Earth Closets.	Pans & Traps.	Privy Pits.
In neighbourhood of Shipbourne				
Road and Cage Green . . . . .	3	—	6	4
Hayesden . . . . .	1	—	3	2
Bloodshot, Lodge Oak, & Barden				
Park . . . . .	—	1	4	1
	—	—	—	—
	4	1	13	7—25
	—	—	—	—

These are reported to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Hand-flushed closets are becoming a thing of the past, very few existing in the town at the present time. The following are the numbers of flush cisterns put in during the last 5 years :—

1905 (from May) . . . . .	181
1906 . . . . .	465
1907 . . . . .	151
1908 . . . . .	19
1909 . . . . .	5
	—
Total . . . . .	821
	—

I have always insisted on the necessity of providing flush cisterns, whether for indoor or outdoor closets, as without them the regular flushing of the branch drains does not take place. It is gratifying to note that the whole of these flush cisterns have been put in without having recourse to legal proceedings.

The Council has decided to re-lay a portion of the Barden Road sewer, and the work will be put in hand early in the New Year.

An inquiry was held on November 19th, 1909, by A. A. G. Malet, Esq., M.Inst., C.E., into the application to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow £8,565 for purposes of sewage disposal; the loan being



to provide for pumping plant, tanks, filter beds, etc., for the better treatment of the Town sewage.

The result of this inquiry was not known at the end of the year.

The old steam pump has, during the past year, been repaired, and the old rising main is being connected with that from the ejectors, so that about 10,000 gallons of sewage per hour is pumped into the high level tanks.

The rough storm water filter has been considerably enlarged, and does excellent work.

**Swimming Bath.**—A Local Government Board inquiry was held on December 20th, 1909, by F. H. Tullock, Esq., M.Inst., C.E., respecting an application to borrow £540 for the provision of a bathing place in the Lower Fields at Tonbridge Castle. This work will be proceeded with immediately the sanction is received.

**Water Supply.**—The Tonbridge Water Company's supply is obtained from shallow wells (under 30ft. deep) in the gravel.

The increase in population, supplying of outlying parts (Hildenborough, Leigh, and Shipbourne), and to some extent the extra water required during the last few years for closet flush-cisterns (allusion to which is made under a former heading), have been factors in producing a considerably increased consumption of water.

In September, 1907, five "Bell" filters were installed, four being used for the town, and the fifth for the extra-urban area. They appeared to act efficiently until the early summer of 1909, when a deterioration in the bacteriological quality of the water was noticed, to which the attention of the Company was called.

The result was that two additional filters were put down, one being brought into use on the 21st September, 1909, and the other a week or so later, so that there are now six filters for the town water, and one for the outlying districts which are supplied from this source. Each filter is considered to be able to filter 6,500 gallons per hour, or, taking an average of ten hours' pumping per day, 65,000 gallons per day, and there being six filters, this means 390,000 gallons.

Taking the population of Tonbridge at 15,400 (the estimated population to the middle of 1909), and the consumption for all purposes at 25 gallons per head per day, 385,000 gallons would be required, so that it would appear that there is a margin of 5,000 gallons per day.

Several variations in the bacteriological quality of the water occurred after November, but with more frequent cleaning of the filters, and an increased supply of aluminium sulphate, at the end of the year the quality of the water had materially improved.

I was instructed to continue to make frequent periodical examinations with a view of ascertaining if this improvement was maintained.

**Bye-laws and Regulations.**—In addition to bye-laws with respect to Slaughter-houses and Common Lodging Houses, and Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, the following are also in force :

Bye-laws relating to New Streets and Buildings, adopted on August 3rd, 1898 ;		
„	„	New Buildings, adopted by the Council on October 7th, 1908, and allowed by the Local Government Board on November 28th of that year, and repealing bye-law No. 56 of the 1898 code ;
„	„	Existing Buildings, adopted by the Council on May 1st, 1907 ;
„	„	Cleansing of Footpaths, &c., Removal of Horse Refuse, Cleaning of Earthclosets, &c. ;
„	„	Nuisances ;
„	„	Offensive Trades ;
„	„	Removal of Offensive Matters ;
„	„	Prevention of Danger from Whirligigs, Shooting Ranges, &c.

Adopted Aug. 3rd, 1898; and allowed by the L.G.B. Oct. 21st, 1898.

**Adoptive Acts.**—The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, have been in force in the District since February 14th, 1891.

Parts 6 and 10 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, have been in force in the District since 23rd January, 1909, and Part II., Part III. (Sect. 49) and Part IV. (Sects. 59, 60, and 67) were sanctioned by the Local Government Board on June 11th, 1909.

**Private Streets Works Act.**—Hectorage Road has been made up under this Act, and taken over by the Urban District Council during the past year.

**Housing of the Working Classes Acts.**—No action has been undertaken under these Acts.

**Elementary School Closures.**—It has not been found necessary to recommend the closure of any of the elementary schools on account of the prevalence of infectious disease.

In October a memorandum was issued, jointly in the names of the Chief Medical Officers of the Local Government Board and the Board of Education, to Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers, upon Public Health Administration for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases among children attending public elementary schools, with special reference to the circumstances in which the closure of schools, or the exclusion of individual scholars may be necessary.



This important memorandum is an enlarged and revised edition of a similar one issued by the Local Government Board in January, 1908, and is divided into three parts. Part I. deals with the code requirements for school closure and exclusion of scholars, and the co-ordination of work of the Medical Officer of Health, of the School Medical Officer, and of other School Officers. Part II. recommends principles of action on the occurrence of infectious diseases at elementary schools, and Part III. gives rules for action in respect of particular diseases and rules of official procedure.

It is evidently desirable that working arrangements should be satisfactorily established between the Public Health and the School Authorities, if the best results are to be obtained in the prevention of the spread of infectious disease in the schools themselves and in the scholars' homes.

**Legal Proceedings.**—It has not been found necessary to resort to legal proceedings during the year, on any matters with regard to the Public Health.

The health conditions at the end of the year may be regarded as quite satisfactory. With the exception of the few cases of Typhoid Fever previously referred to, only three cases of infectious disease were notified during the last four months of the year, and one of these was a mild case of Erysipelas.

Mr. Pooley's report on the work carried out by him during the year, the statistical tables required by the Local Government Board, and the table required by the Secretary of State for recording action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are appended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

February 24th, 1910.

JAMES SCOTT TEW.

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## REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

JANUARY, 1910.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Tonbridge Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Report of the work carried out in the Sanitary Department during the past year.

**Inspections.**—1,391 inspections (exclusive of re-inspections) have been made during the year, and from the Schedule hereto attached it will be observed that a large number of insanitary conditions were found to exist, and subsequently abated.

It has not been necessary to resort to legal proceedings during the year, although 16 statutory notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances.

**Notices Served.**—113 preliminary and 16 statutory notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances, defective drains, insufficient w.c. accommodation, foul and insufficient receptacles for the deposit of house refuse, and various other sanitary defects.

**Closets without Flushing Cisterns.**—5 closets have been provided with flushing cisterns, and 20 flushing cisterns have been repaired.

**Receptacles for House Refuse Provided.**—66 galvanized sanitary dustbins have been provided in compliance with notices served.

**Houses Completely Re-drained.**—The drains of 28 houses, chiefly cottages, have been re-drained and provided with intercepting traps, inspection chambers, and means of ventilation. Whenever possible new drains are subjected to the water test before being covered in.

**New w.c. Pans Provided, Drains Repaired, &c** —119 drains were cleansed, repaired, trapped, or w.c.'s provided with pans of the approved pattern in the place of pans of the unsatisfactory "long hopper" type.

**Sinks, and Sink Waste Pipes.**—10 new sinks have been provided, and 25 sink waste pipes, most of which terminated in the house walls, and caused them to be damp, have been repaired and lengthened, so that they now discharge in the open air.

**Defective Pavings to Yards**—10 defective yard pavings, which allowed surface water to be retained in close proximity to the dwelling houses, have been re-laid and properly drained.



**Nuisances Caused by Pigs, Poultry, &c.**—9 nuisances were detected caused by pigs, poultry, or rabbits being kept in an insanitary condition, and steps were taken to have these remedied.

It will be observed from the summary hereto attached that a number of various other nuisances and sanitary defects have been discovered and abated.

**Infectious Disease.**—88 cases of infectious disease were notified, including 14 cases of phthisis.

**Disinfection.**—84 premises have been disinfected after notifiable disease, including 10 after cases of Phthisis.

In connection with these, 320 rooms and a quantity of bedding and clothing have been disinfected.

One public elementary school has been disinfected during the year.

**Isolation.**—Of the 88 cases of infectious disease notified, which include 14 cases of Phthisis, 55 were removed to the Hospital in Vauxhall Lane, for the purpose of isolation.

One death occurred at the Hospital during the past year.

**Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.**—The premises inspected under this Act have on the whole been found in a satisfactory condition. The following defects were found and subsequently remedied by the persons responsible, viz., want of cleanliness 3, defective floors 2, w.c. dirty 1, re-drained 1, drains repaired 1, overcrowded 2.

**Bakehouses.**—These have been found generally in a satisfactory condition. The following defects were detected, notices served on the occupiers, and the work carried out :—Bakehouses required limewashing or cleansing 6, w.c. dirty 1, floors defective 2.

There are now 22 bakehouses on the register, but no underground bakehouses.

**Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.**—There are now 9 cow-keepers and 35 purveyors of milk on the register, and the premises have been found in a fairly satisfactory condition.

The following defects were found and subsequently remedied :—Premises required limewashing and cleansing 7, accumulations of manure 2, insufficient ventilation and light 1, drains repaired 1.

**Slaughter-houses.**—Frequent visits have been made to these premises. The following defects were found and remedied :—Premises required limewashing 6, floor defective 1, drains repaired 1.

**Canal Boats.**—21 boats have been inspected whilst unloading at the Wharf, or before proceeding down the river.

The following infringements were found in connection with three boats: One boat required repairs, one boat required painting, three boats required cleansing.

It has not been necessary to take legal proceedings to enforce the requirements of the Acts.

No case of infectious disease has been notified as existing on a canal boat.

The boats generally are in a satisfactory condition.

There is at present no boat on the register.

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### SUMMARY.

Number of inspections made to houses and premises .. .. .	1391
Houses completely re-drained.....	28
Drains repaired, trapped, new pans, &c. ....	119
Dustbins provided .....	66
W.C.'s provided with flushing cisterns .....	5
Premises limewashed and cleansed .....	35
Defective sink and other waste pipes.....	25
Defective paving to yards .....	10
Various sanitary amendments to houses and premises .....	59
Overcrowding .....	6
Nuisances caused by animals .....	9
Urinals repaired .....	7
Unsound food seized or surrendered : 520 lbs. of meat and a quantity of fish.	

### Premises Regularly Inspected, or Registered.

Licensed or Registered Slaughter-houses .....	9
Cowsheds .....	9
Bakehouses .....	24
Dairies .....	35
Workshops (including 64 domestic) .....	179
Factories .....	42

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAS. W. POOLEY,

*Sanitary Inspector.*



**TABLE I.**  
**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous years, in the Tonbridge Urban District.**

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.		Number				Rate*	
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births regis- tered.	Number	Rate*						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1899	10,839	310	27·7	36	116	155	14·3	13	—	13	168	15·4	
1900	10,947	253	23·1	25	98	143	13·0	19	—	19	162	14·7	
1901	12,736	290	22·7	29	100	132	10·3	12	—	12	144	11·3	
1902	13,078	304	23·2	32	105	163	12·4	18	—	18	181	13·8	
1903	13,413	365	27·2	36	98	137	10·2	4	—	19	156	11·6	
1904	13,725	331	24·1	43	129	166	12·0	6	—	11	177	12·8	
1905	14,045	326	23·2	28	85	142	10·1	7	—	14	156	11·1	
1906	14,372	334	23·2	40	119	148	10·2	1	—	20	168	11·6	
1907	14,707	336	22·8	39	116	166	11·2	3	—	20	186	12·6	
1908	15,049	343	22·7	33	96	137	9·1	4	—	19	156	10·3	
Averag's for years 1899-08.	13,291	319	23·9	34	106	148	11·2	8	—	16	165	12·5	
1909	15,400	281	18·2	21	74	136	8·8	3	1	22	157	10·1	

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1,336.

Total population at all ages, 12,736

Number of inhabited houses, 2,685

Average number of persons per house, 4

At Census of 1901.

TABLE I. (continued)—

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Cottage Hospital	Union Workhouse (in Tonbridge Rural District)  Infectious Diseases Hospital Tonbridge Rural District)  General Hospital (Tonbridge Wells Boro')	Royal Hospital for Incurables (Wandsworth)

Is the Union Workhouse within the District ?      No.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909 in the Tonbridge Urban District.

Notifiable Disease.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-65.	65 and up- wards.	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	23	—	2	17	3	1	—	20
Erysipelas . . . . .	6	1	—	—	—	4	1	—
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	26	—	4	20	2	—	—	24
Enteric Fever . . . . .	19	—	—	7	7	5	—	11
Phthisis— Voluntary . . . . .	12	—	—	1	7	3	1	—
Poor Law cases . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals . . . . .	88	1	6	45	19	15	2	55

Isolation Hospital, Vauxhall Lane, near Tonbridge, in Tonbridge Rural District.

Available Beds, 31 Adult, 6 Cots.      No. of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.



# SCHEDULE B.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during Year 1909, in the Tonbridge Urban District.

No.	Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District.
		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1	Small-pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Measles .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Typhus Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Epidemic Influenza .....	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
6	Whooping-cough .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Diphtheria, Membranous Croup .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Croup .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Enteric Fever .....	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
10	Asiatic Cholera .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Diarrhoea, Dysentery ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Enteritis .....	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
14	<i>Other continued fevers</i> .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Puerperal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	<i>Other septic diseases</i> .....	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
18	Intermittent Fever and Malarial Cachexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Tuberculosis of Meninges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Tuberculosis of Lungs ..	14	—	—	—	4	9	1	—
21	Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
22	Alcoholism .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Cancer .....	15	—	—	—	—	10	5	—
24	Premature Birth.....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Developmental Diseases ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Old Age .....	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
27	Meningitis .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
28	Inflammation and Softening of Brain .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Organic Diseases of Heart	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
30	Acute Bronchitis.....	5	1	—	—	—	2	2	—
31	Chronic Bronchitis.....	10	—	—	—	—	3	7	—
32	Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
33	Lobular (Broncho) Pneumonia .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	Diseases of Stomach .....	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
35	Obstruction of Intestines.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Cirrhosis of Liver .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Nephritis and Bright's Disease .....	8	—	—	—	—	1	7	—
38	Tumours and other affections of Female Genital Organs .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Accidents and Diseases of Parturition .. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Deaths by Accident or Negligence.. .....	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
41	Deaths by Suicide .. ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
42	Deaths from ill-defined Causes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	All other causes .....	46	4	1	2	1	15	23	1
All causes .....		157	21	5	5	10	49	67	3

TABLE V.

Tonbridge Urban District.—Infantile Mortality during the Year, 1909. Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	1st and 2nd Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes { Certified ..... } { Uncertified ..... }	3 1	2 —	2 —	2 —	9 1	2 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	19 2
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diarrhoea, all forms .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Premature Birth .....	2	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital Defects .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Convulsions .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Other Causes.....	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
	4	2	2	2	10	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	21

Births in the year: Legitimate, 265; illegitimate, 16. Deaths in the year: Legitimate infants, 18; illegitimate infants, 3. Population (estimated to the middle of 1909), 15,400. Deaths from all Causes at all ages, 157.



Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, & Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries)	78	—	—
Workshops .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries)	398	19	—
Workplaces .. .. . (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	476	19	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.				
Want of Cleanliness .. .. .	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Other Nuisances .. .. .	5	5	—	—
†Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient.. .. .	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (s. 97 to 100)	6	6	—	—
Total .. .. .	19	19	—	—

† Sect. 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted.

### 3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.													Outwork in In- fected Premises, sec. 109, 110		
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Instances.	Orders made.	Prosecutions.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.						Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.					
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.	Con- tracts	Work- men.	Con- tracts	Work- men.							
	Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. . .	2	2	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	15	—	—	—
Sacks . . . . .	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	
Total . . . . .	3	3	10	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	24	—	—	—	



#### 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

#### 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.	Class.	Number.
Bakehouses . . . . .	22	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories . . Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) . . . . .	<i>nil</i>
Dressmakers and Milliners . . . . .	25		
Bootmakers and Repairers . . . . .	25		
Tailors . . . . .	11		<i>nil</i>
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers . . . . .	7		
Laundries . . . . .	12		
Various . . . . .	77		
Total . . . . .	179		<i>nil</i>

February 21st, 1910.

J. S. TEW,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

